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## "WOMEN IN THE PROFESSIONS," DISCUSSED BY PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

The Fitness of Sapho for the Young, Women's Loyalty to Women, Women's Clubs, Emancipation, Marriage, Divorce and Quarrels Furnish Some of the Topics-

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC The possibilities, opportunities and duties of womanhood, as contrasted with manhood, were discussed by five well-known women in a parior of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York last Sunday.

The discussion arose over the question "Would you refuse to let a daughter of yours go to see Olga Nethersole in Sapho'?" and, like many women's arguments, got far from the original theme before its close. But the five women are leaders in their several fields of endeavor, and what they had to say is interesting, if a bit disconnected. It was taken down word for word. The party was composed of

MARTHA MORTON (Mrs. Cronheim), playwright and author.

MRS. THEODORE SUTRO, social leader

and amateur in music and art. MRS. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACK-WELL, preacher.
MARY SHAW, actress.

ROSALIE LOEW, lawyer. SHORTHAND REPORTER.

Mrs. Sutro was first to reply to the ques-

tion, as follows:
"I would not let my daughter go, now that I have heard so much about the immorality of the play. I think that environ-ment has a great deal to do with every-thing. Place a young girl in a school where the conversation and the books were rather on the order of 'Sapho,' and I think that her mother would sooner or later be sorry that the girl had attended that school. It is that conviction that makes mothers so particular about the books that their girls

are allowed to read.

Miss Shaw: "In my opinion a play might be all right for a mother and grown-up daughters to attend, and might not be particularly desirable for young girls and children to attend. A grown woman may very properly take up a book to read berself which she would not give into a young girl's hands." Reporter: "Has not a great deal of harm

been done by the sensational tales printed about 'Sapho'?" Miss Shaw: "I do not see how you can keep anything out of the papers. A certain part of the public demands the description of a hybrid monster of its own creation when it reads about an actress. We have no redress. To the popular fancy an actress is always represented as drinking, smoking. etc., when as a matter of fact it is entirely

false and untrue."

Miss Loew: "Nearly every profession is misrepresented."

misrepresented."

Mrs. Sutro: "The only way to judge a person is by his or her actions. I read Miss Nethersole's letter in the Herald. I think that her language and ideas as there ex-pressed were beautiful. I was very much impressed in her favor by reading that let-Miss Shaw: "The public regulates the

plays that the actor or actress appears in. The public prefers Miss Nethersole in certain characters, and she has to stick to those characters."

Mrs. Blackwell: "Clergymen are anxious

to stay in the East. They are quite willing to let women preachers go to the West and preach there: to small places, where the salarfes are small." Miss Loew: "If a woman had the ability to attract metropolitan audiences nothing could keep her away from New York. It is

a question of the personality of the individual, not of the sex." Miss Shaw: "In churches women do not seem to want to be any more than a part of a following, and they are perfectly con-tented to allow men to run matters."

Mrs. Sutro: "I have found it so in music. Women have written beautiful composi-tions in music, but I cannot get a woman's club to take up a woman composer. Even Sorosis—and I have some little influence in that club—has refused to take the matter up. I have gone to the musical di-rector and said: 'I have a woman's com-position; won't you try it?' 'No,' was the reply; 'people want their own music.' And so the music of the American composer is selden heard, and no encouragement is given to intellectual efforts or to genius.

I think we ought to discuss why women that self-consciousness of being different that self-consciousness of being different so the music of the American composer by small caste or class whose very novseidom heard, and no encouragement is
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Miss Shaw: "An men instead of women for help. Speaking of the ministry, why do not women go to hear a woman preacher? Concerning women composers, a great many women have writ ten compositions that are very meritorious and deserving. There is 'Chaminade,' She simply calls herself that, so that her sex will be unknown. A great many women have taken the names of men for that reason. If you go to a music publisher and will probably refuse to consider it, but if you say it is by a man it will be the other way. Taken all together, I think that were composition is by a woman, he

en are not women's best friends," Miss Shaw: "I am sure that with the of the stage it is an abstract question of the woman and her work and that they all secretly rejoice every time a woman makes a ten-strike. There may be a little envy because we cannot all do so, but the abstract feeling is one of rejoicing." Must Show Ability.

Mrs. Blackwell: "Women are very loyal to women up to a certain point, but say a woman is a physician, she will not suc-ceed unless she has proved her ability. She is never supposed to have any merit. She must first demonstrate it. A man is supposed to be able from the start."

Reporter: "Who are the most loyal members of your congregation, the men or the

Mrs. Blackwell: "I think that the women are just as loyal as the men; but, after all, the men are the leaders. I studied at Ober-lin College, but it was never dreamed there woman would want to study the-My own professor, who was one of dest and best men that ever lived, said: 'If I could stop your taking part in these exercises I would, but I cannot do it.' In these days people do not go back to t. Paul and say that women should not do these things."
Reporter: "Do you find the public senti-

ment in favor of advancement of women to positions in life which have hitherto been refused to them?" Blackwell: "Yes, I think that the

public is ready to accept a woman in cer-tain positions that it would not have allowed her to fill ten years ago, but there is also arising a feeling that she shall not go too far. Just as the politicians will not allow a woman to become a factor in the East, because their interest would be imperiled, so the sentiment of society in general is, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.' The public is ready to accept everything that has been achieved, but will not accept experiments from a woman. She must actually achieve. I believe, however, that all that women have to do is to go forward and conquer, and then everybody will accept them.

Reporter: "Are you an advocate of 'woman's rights' so called?"
Mrs. Blackwell: "Most certainly. I have been advocating woman's suffrage for over fifty years. It exists now in four States."

Reporter: "Have women had any striking

nfluence for good in those States?"

Mrs. Blackwell: "So far as I understand from personal knowledge, I believe that in Colorado and the other Western States where women have been given a voice they have been of great influence in elevating the political situations. Because of them better men have been chosen for the offices. Women care more for men than they do for measures or platforms. They stand up for good men, and better men are elected where women are voters than where men

"Would you advocate woman Reporter: suffrage for New York State?" ackwell: "I would, most decidedly, for the simple reason that women are so unlike men. They look at every question from a different point of view. There is no question that men and women can look at the same way. Each sex must have its own deas. I do not think you can find one nestion that the man has looked at from the woman's standpoint, and there must be something good in each standpoint. This does not mean that women want to be men; it is because they are so unlike men."

Tendency of the Times.



women display to enter the professions and [ celved more credit than men for the same | Mrs. Blackwell that women really have | \$50 a week."

Loew here is a lawyer."

Martha Mericon: "I am exceedingly interested in the woman question in its broadest and best sense,but I am very much opposed to the methods of the present so-called professional woman."

Meporter: "What do you mean by he is the mail. A woman can do the same in the same interested in the woman are to them all. A woman can do the same interested in the woman are to them all. A woman can do the same interest."

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Martha Morton: "The body of advanced women of to-day constitutes in itself a very small caste or class whose very nevcaste becomes widened when advanced thinking becomes ordinary everyday thinking, when every woman with any prententions to culture will be capable of becom-ing a professional woman. That which is exceptional is always subject to comment and often to ridicule; that which is general is looked upon as natural and taken as a matter of course. To accomplish this the woman movement' must change its meth-

Reporter: "How would you accomplish

Martha Morton: "By abolishing the isolation of women in the educational process. I am opposed to women's colleges, wom-en's law schools, women's clubs. I believe they favor the growth of the weak side of female character and add new faults. which are designated as masculine. I believe the necessity for keen competitive study, side by side with men, is the stimulus which will strengthen the female mind and develop it along the legitimate and evolutionary lines." Reporter: "Why are you opposed to wom-

Martha Morton: "Because, until now, their aims have not been serious. Some have started out earnestly, but have made the mistake of admitting members without discrimination, for the purpose only of en-largement; consequently, they became a mixture of women who wish to bring themselves before the public for different reasons of self-advancement and those who have never given serious thought or time for preparation for a serious conflict. The result is much tea drinking and attempts at reform, beginning, naturally, with that which is uppermost in their thoughts-dress reform; then a step higher, the reading of scientific (?) papers and lebates, which are mostly distinguished by complete ignorance of the subject."

Reporter: "Why has the woman reformer the strongest opponent in her own sex?" Martha Morton: "Here, again, the 'methods' and superficial standard are to blame. The outside woman dislikes her learned sister because she has an intangible, un-comfortable feeling that this vaunted knowledge is but another arrow in the quiver of feminine charms, and that she in some way will be left behind in the race for the matrimonial prize." Reporter: 'Do you believe in the perfect emancipation of woman?'

Martha Morton: "I do not like the word 'emancipation." The woman movement is too much hampered by phrases. We who are warring against proverbial sayings about 'woman's sphere,' etc., should beware of stumbling into such pitfalls. The word 'emancipation,' as I hear it used by women, is synonymous with 'freedom.' We do not want freedom; we want more responsibility. I believe in evolution, and not revolution. We do not wish to shake off the old duties. We wish to acquire new privileges. We will not give up our first and holiest mission wifehood, motherhood. First, the perpetu-ation of the species; then the broadening of life's vision and the education and development of the mental faculty."

Equal Opportunities.

Mrs. Sutro: "I have always said that all that woman wants is the same opportunity for the intellectual pleasures that man has to-day-the freedom to study all she gesires."

Martha Morton: "I think that if a woman is carnest and serious she will not be ig nored. I was one of the first women to attempt to write plays, and I heard that for a girl to start out and try to be successful as a playwright was simply ridicu-lous. I have found in my career that my work has received the same consideration as a man's. I have been paid just as much Mrs. Shaw: "Have you demonstrated

Martha Morton: "I slaved and worked hard. I did not go into the work because I wanted to write. I felt that I could write At first there was a great deal of newspaper antagonism, which every newcomer of either sex gets. They wanted to test my mettle. When they found out that I knew Mrs. Sutro: "I think that a noticeable and gave me all the praise I deserved."

tendency of the times is the anxiety which Mrs. Blackwell: "Woman has alwars re-

called professional woman."

Reporter: "What do you mean by its broadest and best sense."

Martha Morton: "The body of Alary and the same thing. We want to throw over all the old traditions."

I say that on the avertage this is true. Sensetines a he does certain work that the world does not recognize uncompleted. She stands simply wait traditions." Mrs. Blackwell; "I do not think all women want it."

Martha Morton: "I do not really think all women want to, but they give the impression that they do."

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Mrs. Blackwell; "Doesn't the world as an actor, but her expenses are larger. This comes from the necessity for fine dressing. Women fleek to the theater and dressing. Women fleek to the theater and dressing women fleek to the theater and dressing.

Miss Locut: "To succeed in any profession with your a woman must have the same qualities as other a a successful man, ability and perseverance on the among others. With such qualities woman must and will succeed. Without them she misund will succeed.

will fail." will fail."

Mrs. Sutro: "It appears to me like a contradiction to hold tabt wome nhave had more credit than they deserve for what they have done, and then to talk in the same breath about "women's rights." If

Miss Shaw: "But you cannot compare the salary of the actress with the salaries of other women. The average type of woman on the stage carns twice as much there as she could elsewhere. There is a curious misunderstanding about the theatrical profeesion. The stage really improves women

s a rule."
Reporter: "Please elaborate, Miss Shaw." Mins Shaw: "My attention was first called o it by managers. From year to year in he theatrical lassiness you come in contact

be the woman's duty toward that man?" Miss Show: "I think that she ought to

help him. The obligation is not all on the Martha Marton: "The obligation is on oth sides if there is love, and man and woman should help each other as much as

Miss Shaw: "The whole feeling is now that the woman must devote her highest and best energies to the home and children. There is a large and ever-increasing body of women who either have no oppor-tunity of marrying or prefer a single life." Reporter: "Do you think that a woman ought to go into a profession if she has plenty of money to enable her to get along

without work?"
Mrs. Sutro: "I think that the way of the world as arranged at the present timewhile the men support the wemen-is proper enough, but advocate that a weman should have the privilege of developing herself mentally as the man has, and if she wants to go into a profession she should have the privilege of doing so."

Martha Merton. 'As a man is able to support his wife she has no business to be a

wage-earner." Between Man and Wife.

Reporter: "Another question comes in here. Suppose a man has a talented wife who is capable of earning a great deal of money. He can only carn a small amount Now, would it be disgraceful for him to llow his wife to partially support his estab-

lishment? Martha Morton: "Not at all. If a woman has talent and she is successful in her branch of work and makes money, that is no reason why she should be superior to her husband in any other way. He might be as greatly superior to her in some other way. A man should not marry a woman with the idea of subsisting on what she earns, but if a man is married and is willing to work for his wife, and if she can earn a certain sum and brings it into the family, it is all right."

family, it is all right."

Miss Shaw: "I think it is perfectly right and that she does her duty if she takes the value of her later."

Mrs. Blackwell: "In the first place, a woman is not supposed to earn money if she is married. If she keeps house and

right to expect, and she earns money out-side which gives her dresses, luxuries, carriages, etc. This is likely to be very much opposed to harmony in the house-hold. I do not think that it is right for a woman to make her husband look undig miffed. If a woman has a great talent and she feels that she can develop it, she can do a great deal of good with the which naturally comes to her

money which naturally comes to ner through it."

Reporter: "Miss Show, suppose you take the case of a man and a wife, both in the theatrical profession. The man may be of inferior attainments and the woman of superior ability in the same company. The woman may earn a great sclary and the man take a very inferior position. Is it not discreditable to that man."

Miss Show: "It is not discreditable to the man at all, if the men and wife are matually satisfied. But if they allow themselves to be influenced by comment upon it the result may bring unbapphases."

Mrs. Sutro: "I believe that that is generally known beforehand, and that she will contribute as much as they do in Europe under the dowry system, which I consider a spiendid institution. I do not think it is discreditable to a poor man to marry a rich woman, provided he has a noble character and brains to give in return.

Reporter: "Doesn't society put a ban upon the poor man who marries a rich woman."

Mrs. Sutro: "No. I am sure it does not Martha Morton: "There is many a mother the has no right to take the guardhaship f her child."

Martha Morton: There is many a mother who has no right to take the guardinaship of her child."

Mrs. Blackwell: "If the mother is a had woman, and the father is a very good man, I should want to give the child to the father. But I think any court should decide according to the evidence in check case. Other things being equal, the law should decide that if preference is given to either it should be given to the mother."

Enhappy Marriages.

Reporter: "Professor William G. Sumner says that 30 per cent of all marriages fall short of the ideal."

Martha Morton: "How many ideal people are there in the world."

Mrs. Blackwell: "Not more than 10 per cent. I do not believe that anybody realizes his ideal. The ideal is always higher than the actual realization ever is, if you mean in the general way."

Martha Morton: "Even if people do not love, they get used to each other. Have you heard the story of the man and his wife who quarrieled for fifty years, and when his wife died he could not live without that permiss in a family. They have their its-brothers in a family. They have their its-

quarrel?"
Mrs. Blackwell: "It is like sisters and brothers in a family. They have their little spats."
Reparter: "To go back to an old subject."
Reparter: "To go back to an old subject."

Reporter: "To go back to an old subject— then you do not object to a man who ac cepts assistance from his wife."

Martha Morton: "I certainly do not ob-ject when the man is capable of earing for her. If he needs her assistance he should have it."

Reporter: "But that is another thing. When I say assistance I do not mean in a money way."

When I say assistance I do not mean in a money way."

Martha Morton: 'I do not believe that the young man desiring to enter into matrimony should wait until he reaches his father's position in life. If fathers wish their daughters to marry it is their duty to assist the young man. I believe that the dowry is a fine institution."

Reporter: 'Miss Shaw, we will assume that you have a daughter, and that this daughter at the age of I is anxious to marry. Would you permit her to, or would you rather she would wait until she is S years old, when she had become mature and had known many men, and had developed such facultien as are necessary to a knowledge of the world!'

Miss Shaw: 'I would rather she would

Miss Shaw: "I would rather she would ait until she realized that men are only Mish Shaw: "I would rather she would wait until she realized that men are only human."

Reporter: "Mrs. Blackwell, as a good parent, if you had a daughter would you feel that you were doing your parental duty if you permitted her to marry young?"

Ars. Blackwell: "I should try to instruct the child so that she would be able to judge for heraelf. I should not want her to marry under the age of 20. I should say that 25 was the ideal age for a girl to marry. The marriageable are for girls and boys, in my opinion, is between 25 and 29 years."

Martha Morton: "If I were fortunate enough to be the mother of a young girl and I knew a young man who was trustworthy and capable and who loved her, the earlier they were married the better. In that way they become better men and women. A young girl is generally attracted to the first young man who makes love to her, which is generally very early."

Reporter: "Your plays have never bear slighted because they were written b a woman?"

Martha Morton: "I don't think the wom-

Martha Morton: "I don't think the wom-an had anything to do with their success, nor were they injured because a woman wrote them."

Reporter: "What do you think of woman

Martha Morton: "I believe in woman suf-Marina alorten: "I believe in woman suf-frage, although the majority of women are against it, because they do not under-stand what it means. Women, as a rule, have no knowledge of parliamentary laws. One woman out of a thousand knows how the President of the United States is elect-ed to office. What woman has read Bryce's "Commonwealth"." Commonwealth ?"
Reporter: "What one thing have they accomplished?"

Compilahed?"

Martha Morton: "They have made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world. But we must exclude their charitable work. Worsen have always accomplished great things in charity."

Reporter: "Is there anything that a mandoes without being condemned that a woman cannot do?"

Martha Morton: "It is simple."

woman cannot do?"

Martha Morton: "It is simply a question of tradition, and it is not right, but the decision in such cases comes from the men themselves. If you have ever noticed it, men are really much more conventional than women. Women go in for the unconventional easter than men, because a man thinks deeper than a woman, and a man knows that there is a great deal of good in the old traditions. It is the men who are opposed to innovations."

Reporter: "Do men care more for what other people say than women do?"

Martha Morton: "I mean that a man, no matter what life he leads, when he marries the first thing he will consider are the traditions on which his family was built. He will not excuse in a woman things which, perhape, other women would excuse."

Reporter: "You say that because you are

Reporter: "You say that because you are

Reporter: "You say that because you are happily married."

Martha Morton: "I said that about marriage when I never expected to be married and had no intention of marrying. I met a man whose character was stronger than mine, and that is the great basis on which to form a matrimonial alliance. Sometimes it is a better thing when the love comes after marriage."

A Nice Question.

Reporter: "How can you tell when it is Martha Morton: "Is not a man of exper-lence a sufficiently good judge of character to know if there is a happy possibility in the woman?"

to know if there is a happy possibility in the woman?"

Reporter: "Is a woman capable of judging that in a man."

Martha Morton: "Not so good a judge as a man, but when a mistake is made the couple can always part. I think that the law of divorce is a very good thing, as well as a very bad thing. I do not think it should be so easy to obtain divorces. Many times after a quarrel, as the result of a little bit of bad temper or caprice on the part of the woman, peace and harmony might easily he brought about."

Reporter: "Do you believe that there ever can occur a quarrel between a man and his wife so serious as to make either of them think of divorce, which could afterwards be arranged harmoniously?"

Martha Morton: "People often fly to divorce prematurely, because it is so easy to obtain. If people would understand that they had entered into a partnership by which they agreed to live together on certain terms and that each had agreed to make the other's life as happy as possible and to overlook quarrels, there would be

and that she does her duty if she takes the value of her labor."

Mrs. lilackwell: "In the first place, a woman is not supposed to earn money if she is married. If she keeps house and takes care of the children she bears she is doing her fair share—and in no proper sense is she supported. But if she has talents and develops them she has a perfect right to do so."

Mrs. Satro: "I know that women are very much improved by having some occupation. The matter of carning money is a secondary consideration."

Martina Merton: "Suppose a man can can enough mency to support his wife in the position in society which she has a right to expect, and she carns money outside which gives her dresses, luxuries, carriages, etc. This is likely to be very much opened to harmony in the house, their soults in the series of thing that results in the leave their servants free them to expect, and she carns money outside which gives her dresses, luxuries, carriages, etc. This is likely to be very much opened to harmony in the house, there's would had to overlook quarries, there would had to overlook quarries, there would had to everlook quarri have I witnessed anything like this. It is the sort of thing that results in the break-ing up of the home and the unhappy mar-riages."

ing up of the home and the unhappy marriages."

Reporter: "It seems to me you argue against yourself there. You spoke of women who have been beaten by busbands, and who afterwards pleaded for them with the Police Judge. There is a case of the wife of an artist I know. She is a woman of great refinement and the highest education and belongs to one of the best families, and she did exactly that same thing."

Martha Morton: "I meant the women of the working classes, who are generally faithful Look at all the beautiful and well-established homes in this and every other city in the country; thousands of familia who are living together in happiness and peace. It is these professional women who say that marriage is a failure. It is not sof it is a great success." It is a great success."

Miss Loew: "All professional women do

maturally satisfied. But it help show themselves to be influenced by comment upon it the result may bring unhappiness."

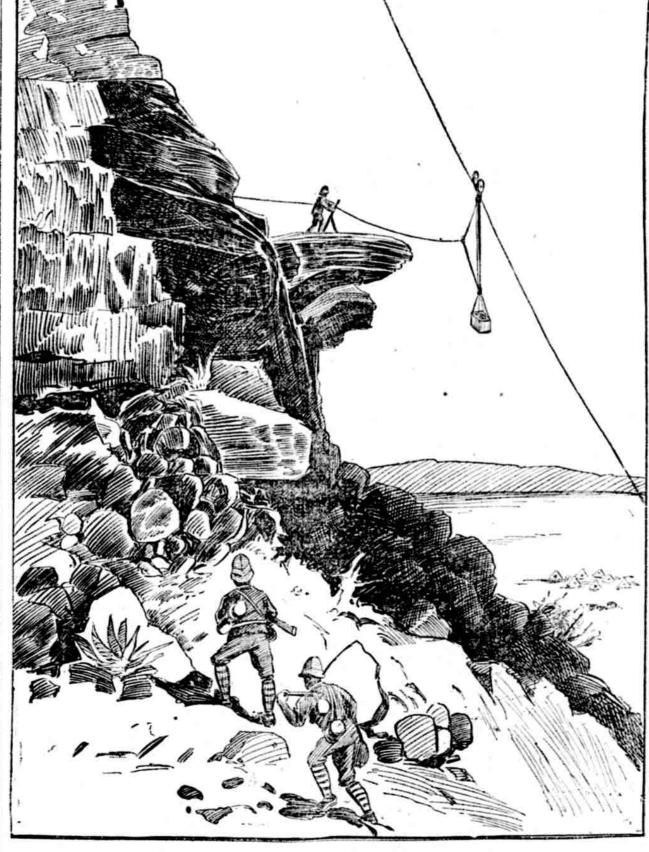
Reporter: "Must a child put up with the small wages that the father is capable of carning? Must that child take a certain station in life when a little more money canned by the mother would raise it?"

Miss Shaw: "There come in the training of the child and the happiness of the family I think that every woman who has a profession has the instrument of her own raivation in her own hands. She can true, the hasten here when a woman should step in and here.

Reporter: "How large a proportion of the material people you know are happy?"

Martha Morton: "The majority of them happy, because ideal happiness is only given to deal people, and most people are imperfect. The ideal comes from within us. I do not believe that luxurious surroundings country, when the hustant lesses his form turn. That is the time when a woman should step in and here.

Reporter: "Now, in society. Mrs. Sutro, when it so very often happens that a poor chap marries a very rich girl?"



With General French at Colesberg: Sending up ammunition for the guns on Coles Kop. The distance is 1,400 feet from the camp on the plain below. Half way up the hill the load was guided from the projecting rech to its destination.